

CHAD EMERGENCY UPDATE

OUADDAI PROVINCE (EASTERN CHAD)

4,482

Total estimated number of new arrivals since 15.01.21

290

New arrivals transferred to the Transit Centre in Adre for quarantine

975

New arrivals relocated to Kouchaguine-Moura camp after quarantine

9,417

Total population in Kouchaguine-Moura camp since 04 February 2020

MAPPING OF THE TRANSFER OF SUDANESE REFUGEES

TCHAD : Afflux de réfugiés soudanais à l'Est

Province du Ouaddaï, Département d'Assoungba

au 11 février 2021



4 482

Nouveaux arrivants du 17 janvier au 11 février 2021



Screening



4 482 1 073

Individus Ménages

Nouveaux arrivants ayant entamé le processus d'enregistrement



Pré-enregistrement



2 236 604

ayant terminé le processus de pré-enregistrement



60% Féminin 40% Masculin



69% Enfants (0-4 ans) 27% (5-11 ans) 30% (12-17 ans) 12%



29% Adultes (18-59 ans) 2% 3e Age (+60 ans) 375 Personnes à besoins spécifiques



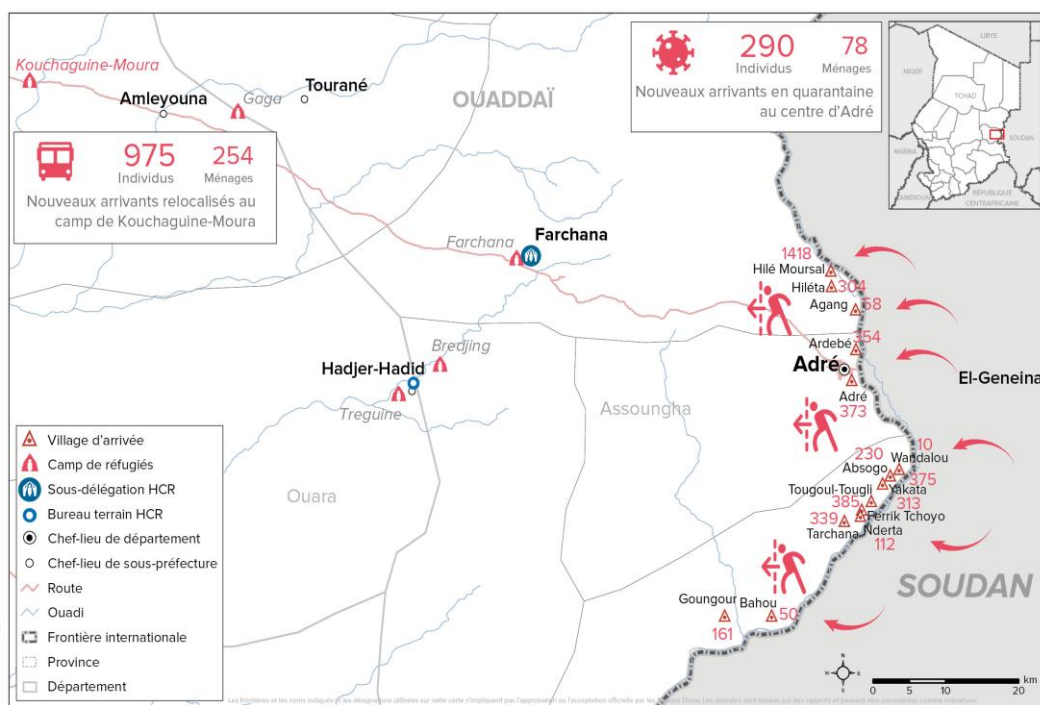
Profil des réfugiés

Ethnies



Sources de données : CNARR, HCR Sous-Délégation de Farchana

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EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

West Darfur intercommunal clashes led to new displacement

On 15 January, in one of the Krinding IDP camps in West Darfur, an Arab man and his son were reportedly stabbed by a Masalit assailant. The father and son were taken to the hospital, but the father died on 16 January. This episode triggered intercommunal clashes between the two communities and forced nearly 4,500 Sudanese people to cross the border into Chad.

Population Profile

The majority of 4,482 are women and children. They arrived exhausted, traumatized and often with signs of malnutrition. Refugees are scattered in various villages around the Sudanese/Chadian border in the areas of Tougoul-Tougli, Ferrik Tchoyo, Ardebe, Tarchana, Adre, Hile Moursal, Agang, Hileta, Bahou, Yakata and Goungour.

Initial assessments and response

Following an alert of the authorities in eastern Chad, a joint mission comprising of UNHCR and CNARR (Commission Nationale pour l'Accueil et la Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés) was conducted on 18 January 2021. A rapid assessment conducted jointly by UNHCR and CNARR, shown that they are in acute need of assistance, including food, health services, water and sanitation, shelter and core relief items.

The Chadian government authorities decided to gather all new arrivals in Adre, where new arrivals have to spend one week of confinement in accordance with COVID-19 preventive measures in new and repurposed transit centers. At the end of the quarantine, new arrivals can then be relocated to Kouchaguine-Moura camp.

The security situation in West Darfur remains volatile and unpredictable hence new arrivals continue to arrive on a daily basis and the total number of new arrivals is slightly increasing. UNHCR maintains close cross-border and protection monitoring.

It is worth mentioning that in late December 2019, May and July 2020, clashes between Arab and Massalit ethnicities displaced approximately 18,500 Sudanese across the border into Chad. 8,442 out of them were hosted in Kouchaguine-Moura camp while others are believed to have returned to Sudan. As of 11 February 2021, Kouchaguine-Moura camp hosts 9,417 including 975 individuals recently relocated from the transit center in Adre after completion of seven days of quarantine.

RELOCATION PROCESS

Since the inception of the crisis, 332 households/1,265 individuals were moved from various villages around the border to the transit centre in Adre for seven days of quarantine before their relocation to Kouchaguine-Moura camp.

From 2 to 11 February 2021, 209 households/810 individuals were then relocated from Adre transit center to Kouchaguine-Moura camp for a total of 254 households/ 975 individuals since January 27th.



Relocation of new arrivals from Adre to Kouchaguine-Moura camp ©UNHCR/A. M. Guemdjé



Transfer of new arrivals from the host villages to the transit center in Adre ©UNHCR/A. M. Guemdjé

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Protection

In close coordination with the government authorities, UNHCR has set up an emergency response to provide protection and assistance to the new arrivals. A multifunctional team composed by UNHCR, CNARR, HIAS, AIRD and DPHR was deployed in Adre since 19 January to ensure compliance with the fundamental principles of international protection and provide urgent humanitarian support.

As of 11 February, 1,073 households of 4,482 individuals have been pre-registered, including 375 people with specific needs mainly women at risk, people with disability, elderly at risk, single parents, people with serious medical condition and unaccompanied and separated children.

The initial protection assessments suggest that new arrivals do not consider returning to Sudan any time soon until the security situation will improve.

Border and protection monitoring are now regularly carried out to assess the cross-border movements and identify the urgent protection needs of new arrivals.



Pre-registration of new arrivals in Goungour village ©UNHCR/A.M. Guemdjé

Shelter and Core Relief Items

The rehabilitation of three transit emergency hangars and the construction of two additional ones (with a capacity of 40 households each) have been completed in Kouchaguine-Moura camp. The 2 new hangars set up in Adre increase the reception capacity for quarantine purposes before refugees can be relocated to Kouchaguine-Moura camp. The 3 rehabilitated centers have been repurposed into emergency classrooms while awaiting for the construction of new classrooms.

The construction of 500 emergency shelters (17.5m²) in Kouchaguine-Moura camp has started with the support of UNHCR's construction partner, ADES (L'Agence de Développement Economique et Social).

In terms of non-food items, UNHCR distributed plastic kettles to 78 households/ 290 individuals hosted in the transit center in Adre.



Distribution of plastic kettles to the new arrivals in the transit center (Adre) ©UNHCR/A.M. Guemdjé

Food

WFP provided food for 15 days to 78 households/ 290 individuals in the Adre transit centres (Adre) with HIAS support in distribution.



Food distribution to the new arrivals in the transit center (Adre) ©UNHCR/A.M. Guemdjé

Health

UNHCR's partner IRC has deployed mobile clinics for medical screening in various sites.

Water and Sanitation

The transit center allocated to the new arrivals is equipped with a borehole with 2 reservoirs of 3000 liters each, served by a thermal water pumping system.

An emergency water system is operational in Kouchaguine-Moura camp, consisting of four boreholes, a network of pipeline, two steel storage tanks and various water points. 190m³ of drinking water is being provided per day in Kouchaguine-Moura camp through direct pumping (80%) and water trucking (20%). This is equivalent to about 36 liters per person, per day. 18 additional water points are needed.

406 emergency latrines (76 communal latrines and 330 family latrines) and 227 showers are operational in Kouchaguine-Moura camp. To meet the additional sanitation requirements, 10 new emergency latrines and 10 showers have been completed. However, the need for additional 224 emergency latrines and showers remains crucial to cover the needs of 4,482 new arrivals who will be relocated to Kouchaguine-Moura camp.

IRC distributed hygiene kits and tools (shovels, rakes, wheelbarrows and mops) to the new arrivals to enable the cleaning of the quarantine transit center in Adre.



Distribution of hygiene tools to the new arrivals in the transit center (Adre) ©UNHCR/A.M. Guemdjé

Working in Partnership

UNHCR works in partnership with the Government of Chad, the Ouaddai Province authorities, CNARR (Commission Nationale pour l'Accueil et la Réinsertion des Réfugiés et des Rapatriés), Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), the World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS), Association pour la Promotion des Libertés Fondamentales au Tchad (APLFT), Jesuit Refugee Service (JRS), Help-Tchad, Tchad SOS, Lutheran World Federation (LWF), KITIR Emplois et Services (KITES), Organisation Humanitaire pour le Développement Local (OHDEL), L'Agence de Développement Economique et Social (ADES) as well as with private companies and host communities.

Donors Support

The initial response has been provided by UNHCR re-prioritizing funds from its ongoing programme. This has enabled a swift and timely response , including the transfer of new arrivals from border areas to the transit centre and the provision of protection and basic humanitarian assistance.

However, additional funding is urgently needed to help relocating people out from the border area to the quarantine transit centre first and subsequently to Kouchaguine-Moura camp and to expand the camp capacity, the humanitarian and protection responses and key basic services (health care and education in particular)

Protection, including prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence, water and sanitation, hygiene, shelter, core relief items, health care, including COVID-19 prevention, education, access to energy and logistics are among UNHCR's key priorities.

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